

UTILITY PATENT APPLICATION TRANSMITTAL
(Large Entity)*(Only for new nonprovisional applications under 37 CFR 1.53(b))*Docket No.
13782(JP919990178US1)Total Pages in this Submission
4**TO THE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS**Box Patent Application
Washington, D.C. 20231

Submitted herewith for filing under 35 U.S.C. 111(a) and 37 C.F.R. 1.53(b) is a new utility patent application for an invention entitled:

WHITE POINT ADJUSTING METHOD, COLOR IMAGE PROCESSING METHOD, WHITE POINT ADJUSTING APPARATUS AND LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY DEVICE

and invented by:

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Toshio Shimizu
Takuya Ishikawa

If a CONTINUATION APPLICATION, check appropriate box and supply the requisite information:

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Enclosed are:

Application Elements

1. ☒ Filing fee as calculated and transmitted as described below
2. ☒ Specification having 32 pages and including the following:
 - a. ☒ Descriptive Title of the Invention
 - b. ☐ Cross References to Related Applications *(if applicable)*
 - c. ☐ Statement Regarding Federally-sponsored Research/Development *(if applicable)*
 - d. ☐ Reference to Microfiche Appendix *(if applicable)*
 - e. ☒ Background of the Invention
 - f. ☒ Brief Summary of the Invention
 - g. ☒ Brief Description of the Drawings *(if drawings filed)*
 - h. ☒ Detailed Description
 - i. ☒ Claim(s) as Classified Below
 - j. ☒ Abstract of the Disclosure

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Application Elements (Continued)

3. ☒ Drawing(s) (when necessary as prescribed by 35 USC 113)
- a. ☒ Formal Number of Sheets 8
- b. ☐ Informal Number of Sheets _____
4. ☒ Oath or Declaration
- a. ☒ Newly executed (original or copy) ☐ Unexecuted
- b. ☐ Copy from a prior application (37 CFR 1.63(d)) (for continuation/divisional application only)
- c. ☒ With Power of Attorney ☐ Without Power of Attorney
- d. ☐ DELETION OF INVENTOR(S)
Signed statement attached deleting inventor(s) named in the prior application,
see 37 C.F.R. 1.63(d)(2) and 1.33(b).
5. ☐ Incorporation By Reference (usable if Box 4b is checked)
The entire disclosure of the prior application, from which a copy of the oath or declaration is supplied under Box 4b, is considered as being part of the disclosure of the accompanying application and is hereby incorporated by reference therein.
6. ☐ Computer Program in Microfiche (Appendix)
7. ☐ Nucleotide and/or Amino Acid Sequence Submission (if applicable, all must be included)
- a. ☐ Paper Copy
- b. ☐ Computer Readable Copy (identical to computer copy)
- c. ☐ Statement Verifying Identical Paper and Computer Readable Copy

Accompanying Application Parts

8. ☒ Assignment Papers (cover sheet & document(s))
9. ☐ 37 CFR 3.73(B) Statement (when there is an assignee)
10. ☐ English Translation Document (if applicable)
11. ☐ Information Disclosure Statement/PTO-1449 ☐ Copies of IDS Citations
12. ☐ Preliminary Amendment
13. ☒ Acknowledgment postcard
14. ☒ Certificate of Mailing
- ☐ First Class ☒ Express Mail (Specify Label No.): EL680251908US

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Accompanying Application Parts (Continued)

15. ☒ Certified Copy of Priority Document(s) *(if foreign priority is claimed)*
16. ☒ Additional Enclosures *(please identify below):*

Claim of Priority-Herewith

Request That Application Not Be Published Pursuant To 35 U.S.C. 122(b)(2)

17. ☐ Pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 122(b)(2), Applicant hereby requests that this patent application not be published pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 122(b)(1). Applicant hereby certifies that the invention disclosed in this application has not and will not be the subject of an application filed in another country, or under a multilateral international agreement, that requires publication of applications 18 months after filing of the application.

Warning

An applicant who makes a request not to publish, but who subsequently files in a foreign country or under a multilateral international agreement specified in 35 U.S.C. 122(b)(2)(B)(i), must notify the Director of such filing not later than 45 days after the date of the filing of such foreign or international application. A failure of the applicant to provide such notice within the prescribed period shall result in the application being regarded as abandoned, unless it is shown to the satisfaction of the Director that the delay in submitting the notice was unintentional.

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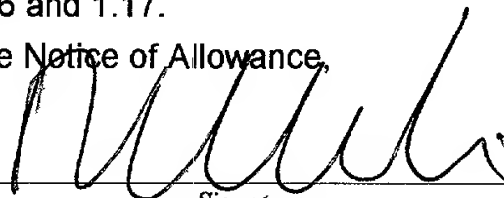
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Fee Calculation and Transmittal

CLAIMS AS FILED

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Total Claims	15	- 20 =	0	x \$18.00	\$0.00
Indep. Claims	4	- 3 =	1	x \$80.00	\$80.00
Multiple Dependent Claims (check if applicable) <input type="checkbox"/>					\$0.00
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Invention: **WHITE POINT ADJUSTING METHOD, COLOR IMAGE PROCESSING METHOD, WHITE POINT ADJUSTING APPARATUS AND LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY DEVICE**

I hereby certify that the following correspondence:

New Utility Patent Application*(Identify type of correspondence)*

is being deposited with the United States Postal Service "Express Mail Post Office to Addressee" service under 37 CFR 1.10 in an envelope addressed to: The Assistant Commissioner for Patents, Washington, D.C. 20231

October 18, 2000*(Date)***Mishelle Mustafa***(Typed or Printed Name of Person Mailing Correspondence)**(Signature of Person Mailing Correspondence)***EL680251908US***("Express Mail" Mailing Label Number)***Note: Each paper must have its own certificate of mailing.**

**WHITE POINT ADJUSTING METHOD, COLOR IMAGE PROCESSING
METHOD, WHITE POINT ADJUSTING APPARATUS AND LIQUID
CRYSTAL DISPLAY DEVICE**

5

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Technical Field

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The present invention relates to a color image processing technology for a color output device. More particularly, the invention relates to a method and an apparatus for adjusting a white point with higher accuracy in a liquid crystal display device.

Prior Art

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As display devices for image displaying on a personal computer, a television set or the like, and for various other monitors, in addition to a CRT, liquid crystal devices (LCD) have come into wide use in recent years.

20

In a color display system using the CRT, the LCD or the like, it is considered ideal to bring colors to be reproduced as close as possible to natural ones. It is also required that an apparatus should make an automatic adjustment or an operator (user) should make a manual adjustment according to the installing state of the apparatus using the CRT or the LCD, i.e., an environment of illumination or the like where the apparatus is set,

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in order to display an optimal color suited to each environment. In addition, it is strongly demanded that the capability of displaying a same color irrespective of the kind of an output device should be provided. Among these technologies, great importance is placed especially on a white point adjustment designed to adjust an

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achromatic color level in displaying, and such a white point adjustment has conventionally been realized for a color monitor or the like.

5 To treat all natural colors in a quantitative manner, a
ClExy chromaticity diagram shown in Fig. 8 is available.
This drawing represents a hue and color saturation of a
chromaticity coordinate, specifically showing a
10 chromaticity coordinate represented by the axis of
abscissa $x = X \div (X+Y+Z)$ and the axis of ordinate $y = Y \div (X+Y+Z)$ in tristimulus values X, Y and Z of an XYZ
display system. For a portion on a closed curve C formed
in a horseshoe shape and an inner portion thereof in the
15 drawing, the entire range of colors seen by human eyes is
shown. Points R, G and B in the drawing respectively
represent display colors based only on primary colors of
R (red), G (green) and B (blue) in a particular color
display system. All the colors on the sides of a
20 triangle RGB and in an inner portion thereof can be
expressed by means of proper mixing of R, G and B.
Further, white having maximum luminance can be obtained
typically as a mixed color W when each of R, G and B is
set at maximum luminance, and this white color is usually
25 located in the vicinity of an intersection of medians of
the triangle R, G and B as shown in the drawing.

When designing a color display system, a more optimal
white point is decided by adjusting maximum luminance
30 values of the points R, G and B or changing the positions
of the points R, G and B in the drawing. For example, in

the color display system using the LCD, preferably, a white point should be decided by taking into consideration a spectral radiation characteristic of a backlight or a transmission characteristic of a color filter.

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In the prior art, for example, there is Japanese Patent Laid-Open No. Hei 2(1990)-271389 gazette. This gazette discloses a technology to correct gray level data so as to set a liquid crystal luminance-gray level data characteristic to be linear, in order to enable full-color image displaying having excellent display quality to be performed by preventing color shifting.

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Another gazette of Japanese Patent Laid-Open No. Hei 2(1990)-271793 discloses a technology to adjust chromaticity by uniformly increasing luminance of a low gray level side of B (blue) or R (red)/G (green) and preventing a reduction in luminance of the entire screen, when low gray level displaying continues.

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On the other hand, as one of the problems inherent in a TFT LCD monitor or the like, a phenomenon of blue shifting occurs in halftone gray (halftone achromatic color) especially at a low gray level. This phenomenon specifically refers to a case where during displaying of an achromatic color (i.e., color with R, G and B set at the same gray level) on the TFT LCD device, the color becomes bluish (i.e., the chromaticity coordinate shifts toward a blue color) as a gray level value thereof is reduced.

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Fig. 9 shows a color temperature change for each gray level in the LCD by using a CIE chromaticity coordinate. The axis of abscissa x and the axis of ordinate y form a chromaticity coordinate, which is expressed by an abscissa $x=X/(X+Y+Z)$ and an ordinate $y=Y/(X+Y+Z)$ in tristimulus values X , Y and Z . In the drawing, a broken line indicates a black body locus, showing that a color becomes bluish with a color temperature increased toward the oblique left lower direction. In the drawing, gray levels are also shown that, in the LCD panel, from the highest (255) to the lowest levels (0) respectively by 5 points when viewed from front face and when viewing angles are increased by means of shifting of 15 degrees, 30 degrees, 45 degrees and 60 degrees in a horizontal direction. The moving direction of a white point is indicated by a solid-line arrow A when a gray level is decreased, and the moving direction of each of the gray levels when viewed from the front face and when the viewing angles are increased by means of shifting of 15 degrees, 30 degrees, 45 degrees and 60 degrees toward the front face and in the horizontal direction is indicated by a broken-line arrow B.

As apparent from Fig. 9, it can be understood that as a characteristic of the LCD, the white point defined by the highest gray level is greatly shifted at the other halftone gray levels. In other words, toward the low gray level, the white point is shifted to a bluish direction on the CIE chromaticity coordinate. This phenomenon is caused by the change of light leakage, which occurs depending on the inclination of a liquid

crystal when the liquid crystal cuts off a light. Once
such a phenomenon occurs, the white point is greatly
shifted from its setting at the low gray level even if
the white point of the highest gray level can be adjusted
5 to a desired chromaticity coordinate (color temperature).
This phenomenon has been very conspicuous in certain
kinds of LCD panels, posing a new problem to be solved.

As shown in the drawing, because of color shifting caused
10 by a viewing angle, in connection with the foregoing
phenomenon of color shifting at the halftone gray level,
color shifting is increased from a white point spec value
of a white color at the halftone gray level. There has
been a strong demand for assurance of a high viewing
15 angle in the LCD in recent years. But a more conspicuous
occurrence of color shifting as the angle of viewing
(viewing angle) the display is inclined from the front
face has been another serious problem.

20 In the gazettes of Japanese Patent Laid-Open No. Hei
2(1990)-271389 and Patent Laid-Open No. Hei
2(1990)-271793 of the prior art, no mention is made for
the need to correct white point shifting at the halftone
gray level. Especially, in the gazette of Japanese
25 Patent Laid-Open No. Hei 2(1990)-271389, a technology is
disclosed that a luminance ratio of R, G and B is
maintained constant at all the gray levels. But this
maintenance technology of the constant luminance ratio is
completely different from maintenance technology of a
30 constant white point at all the gray levels in the case
of the LCD.

Furthermore, for example, even with the assumption that setting of a color temperature is changed by a method of changing luminance and mixture of R, G and B colors or a method of adjusting each luminance of a plurality of fluorescent tubes having different spectrum characteristics, panel luminance varies between high and low temperature sides in the case of adjusting a white point defined by a highest gray level. In other words, a problem has been occurred that a highest luminance defined at a certain white point cannot be guaranteed at other white points.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Yet another object of the invention is to provide a white point adjusting method and an apparatus capable of guaranteeing a color temperature even if a contrast adjustment is made on a liquid crystal module, and even dealing with the contrast adjustment itself of the liquid crystal module.

In order to achieve the foregoing objects, the present invention provides a white point adjusting method for adjusting an achromatic color level displayed on a liquid crystal module for an input video signal including a plurality of color signals. This adjusting method comprises: a first step of setting a white point by deciding an offset quantity of at least one color signal from a highest gray level for each color temperature; a second step of setting an offset quantity of the color

signal in a direction of converging a white point at a halftone gray level for each color temperature set in the first step; and a third step of adjusting chromaticity on a screen of the liquid crystal module by adding the offset quantity decided in the first step and the offset quantity set in the second step to the input video signal (third step).

In this case, the input video signal is composed of R, G and B color signals, and for the white point setting in the first step, a prescribed color temperature is set as a default value. If a color temperature is set to a high temperature side with respect to the prescribed color temperature, luminance of R (red) and G (green) color signals is reduced. Thus, by using a color temperature of a low side as a reference, luminance of B (blue) can be increased in relative fashion even in an LCD having luminance which cannot be increased exceeding highest luminance. As a result, even at a high color temperature, an adjustment can be made in such a manner as to set a white point of a highest gray level on a coordinate of each color temperature on a CIE chromaticity coordinate. To set a color temperature of a low side by using a high temperature side as a reference, it is only necessary to make an adjustment in such a manner as to reduce luminance of B (blue).

The adjusting method may further comprise another step of adjusting luminance of the entire input video signal after the white point is set in the first step. This step is preferable, because luminance (spec value of

highest luminance) can be maintained substantially constant even if color temperature setting is changed. A specific example may be providing an inverter circuit, which sets a spec value of luminance in a color

5 temperature side having a largest offset quantity (a minus value) while a backlight still has room, and adjusts highest luminance according to an offset quantity following color temperature setting.

10 The offset quantity set in the second step may be calculated with accuracy of bits larger in number than those of the input video signal. Accordingly, replacement can be made by selecting an appropriate gray level for realizing desired luminance from higher-density

15 gray levels, and highly accurate convergence of a white point can be realized by a simple constitution. The calculation with accuracy of bits larger in number than those of the input video signal enables gray level

20 coordinates arrayed at equal intervals to be transformed into ones arrayed at unequal intervals corresponding to desired luminance different from luminance of the gray levels. Therefore, convergence of a white point can be realized.

25 The present invention provides a color image processing method for supplying an entered video gray level signal to a display panel adapted to output a color image. This color image processing method comprises the steps of: setting an achromatic color of a particular gray level at

30 a specified color temperature on the basis of a set transformation quantity; setting an adjusting value for

5 converging a halftone achromatic color different from the
achromatic color of the particular gray level toward the
specified color temperature; and adding the set adjusting
value to the entered video gray level signal and
supplying the signal to the display panel.

10 The achromatic color of the particular gray level may not
be always at a highest gray level. Preferably, however,
this achromatic color should be provided in such a manner
as to set a white color at least in the vicinity of the
highest gray level.

15 The color image processing method may comprise a step of
correcting the deterioration of luminance in the display
panel following the setting of an achromatic color of a
highest gray level. In this case, panel luminance on the
liquid crystal module can be maintained even if the
achromatic color of the particular gray level is set at
the specified color temperature.

20 The step of setting the adjusting value may be provided
independently of a contrast adjustment executed by a
driver for driving the display panel, and the adjusting
value may be set on the basis of a set value when a
25 contrast adjustment is made. In this case, even if a
contrast adjustment set typically by a user causes a
change in γ curve, the set white point adjusting value
can be effectively used. In addition, for example, a
reference table may be provided for each adjusted
30 contrast on the basis of γ adjustment on the driver of
the display panel of the liquid crystal module or the

like. In this case, following the adjustment of the driver of the display panel, a white point can be maintained constant (a change is limited to a minimum) at each gray level irrespective of contrast setting.

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The present invention provides a white point adjusting apparatus for executing an adjustment of an achromatic color level for an input video signal including a plurality of color signals, and displaying an adjusted image on a liquid crystal display module. This apparatus comprises: a first reference table for setting a white point by deciding an offset quantity of at least one color signal from a highest gray level for each color temperature; and a second reference table for setting an offset quantity of the color signal to converge a halftone white point for each color temperature set by the first reference table. Then, the offset quantities set by the first and second reference tables can be added to the input video signal. For example, the apparatus can be constituted by providing the first and second reference tables in a memory (ROM or the like), and installing other constitutions in an integrated circuit such as ASIC.

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The first reference table may be adapted in such a way as to increase blue luminance in relative fashion when a color temperature is set to a high side. In this case, a color temperature can be appropriately set even in the case of the LCD having luminance which cannot be increased exceeding highest luminance. For example, as a table constitution to increase blue luminance in relative

5 fashion when a color temperature is set to a high side by
using a color temperature of a low side as a default, an
offset quantity may be set in such a way as to reduce
luminance of red and green. When a color temperature is
set to a low side by using a high temperature side as a
default value, preferably, the table should be
constituted in such a way as to reduce blue luminance.

10 The white point adjusting apparatus may further comprise
an inverter for adjusting a change in luminance on the
liquid crystal display module on the basis of the offset
quantity set by the first reference table. In this case,
even if there is a change in color temperature setting,
the apparatus can be constituted in such a way as to
15 maintain, for example, a spec value of highest luminance
(a change is limited to a minimum).

20 The second reference table may be constituted in such a
manner as to transform gray level coordinates arrayed at
equal intervals to ones arrayed at unequal intervals
corresponding to desired luminance. This constitution is
preferable, because an adjustment of γ curve can be
executed with high accuracy. An example may be a mode of
calculation performed with accuracy of bits larger in
25 number than those of the input video data. In this case,
color emulation (pseudo color expansion) is applied when
the data having a large number of bits after offset
calculation is transferred to a panel driver having a
smaller number of bits. Thus, the data can be transferred
30 and displayed on the display panel without damaging γ
characteristics curve equal to the data having a large

number of bits after calculation, in other words,
adjusted with high accuracy. As a result, highly
accurate convergence of a white point can be realized.

5 The present invention provides a liquid crystal display
device. This liquid crystal display device comprises: a
driver for driving a liquid crystal cell on the basis of
each of adjusted R, G and B color signals, and executing
a contrast adjustment for the liquid crystal cell
10 according to user setting; setting means provided in a
stage before the driver to set a white point of a
particular gray level in accordance with a hue of a
prescribed white color; and adjusting means provided
independently of the driver to substantially maintain a
15 hue of a white color set by the setting means for gray
scales other than the particular gray level.

The adjusting means may maintain the hue of a white color
for each gray level irrespective of a contrast adjustment
executed by the driver. In this case, for example, if γ
20 characteristic can be set by an X driver (source driver)
for driving the liquid crystal cell, the set white point
adjustment can be maintained irrespective of a change in
the γ characteristic.

25 The adjusting means may be capable of adjusting the
distribution of luminance among the R, G and B color
signals by adding an offset quantity into original γ
characteristic of the entered R, G and B color signals,
30 and outputting the result to the driver. Accordingly,
different from the general case of, for example a driver

adjustment such as a contrast adjustment which is
commonly set simultaneously among R, G and B, white point
convergence can be realized in a direction of setting
white points constant at all gray levels by changing a
5 luminance ratio among R, G and B.

Furthermore, the adjusting means may change an offset
quantity on the basis of a reference voltage applied
following the contrast adjustment of the driver. In this
10 case, a white point can be set constant for each gray
level while the adjusted contrast adjustment is
maintained. For example, if the liquid crystal device is
constituted to have a reference table for each adjusted
contrast (γ characteristic), then white point convergence
15 can be realized irrespective of contrast setting of the
liquid crystal cell.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Preferred embodiments of the present invention will now
20 be described, by way of example only, with reference to
the accompanying drawings in which:

Fig. 1 is a view illustrating an entire constitution of a
liquid crystal display device according to an embodiment
25 of the invention.

Fig. 2 is a functional block diagram illustrating
features of the embodiment.

30 Fig. 3 is a view illustrating a content of a first table
46 stored in a memory 22.

Fig. 4 is a view illustrating a content of a second table 47 stored in the memory 22.

5 Figs. 5(a) and 5(b) are views illustrating a method of adjusting γ (Gamma) characteristic based on transformation of gray level intervals according to the embodiment.

10 Fig. 6 is a view showing an example of a result of adding a white point adjustment according to the embodiment.

Fig. 7 is a view showing an example of adding a white point adjustment according to the embodiment.

15 Fig. 8 is a typical CIE_{xy} chromaticity diagram illustrating the invention.

Fig. 9 is a view illustrating a change in color temperature for each gray level in an LCD.

20 DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS
OF THE INVENTION

Next, detailed description will be made for the present invention on the basis of the preferred embodiments shown in the accompanying drawings.

30 Fig. 1 is a view illustrating an entire constitution of a liquid crystal display device according to an embodiment of the present invention. A reference numeral 10 denotes a liquid crystal monitor (LCD monitor) as a liquid crystal display panel, which includes a liquid crystal module 30 having, for instance a thin-film transistor (TFT) structure, and an interface (I/F) board 20

connected to a digital or analog interface from a PS or
WS system to supply a video signal to the liquid crystal
module 30. In the case of a notebook PC, a system unit
(not shown) is added to this liquid crystal display
5 monitor 10. If a display constitutes a monitor
independently of a system device, the system device (not
shown) is added to the liquid crystal display monitor 10
to constitute a liquid crystal display device. The
liquid crystal display monitor 10 is provided with a user
10 I/F 11 such as an input switch or the like, which enables
a user to enter an adjusting value (transformation
quantity), for example when a contrast adjustment is
carried out. The adjusting value can be entered by a
system of popping-up the adjusting value by an on-screen
15 display (OSD). More specifically, respectively for R, G
and B color signals, adjusting values for attenuation or
the like of the R, G and B color signals can be entered
at respective gray levels (e.g., 32 stages).

20 The I/F board 20 includes an ASIC 21 mounting a logical
circuit thereon to perform various adjustments, addition
or the like for an input video signal, and a memory 22
storing table information or the like necessary for the
movement of the ASIC 21. The I/F board 20 further
25 includes a microprocessor 23 for controlling the user I/F
11, and a digital potential (Digi Pot) 24 for executing γ
adjustment upon receiving information from the
microprocessor 23.

30 On the other hand, the liquid crystal module 30 is
largely composed of three blocks, i.e., a liquid crystal

cell control circuit 31, a liquid crystal cell 32 and a
backlight 33. The liquid crystal cell control circuit 31
includes, as panel driver components, an LCD controller
LSI 34, a source driver (X driver) 35 and a gate driver
5 (Y driver) 36. The LCD controller LSI 34 processes a
signal received via a video interface from the I/F board
20, and outputs a signal to be supplied to each IC of the
source driver 35 and the gate driver 36 by a necessary
timing. The liquid crystal cell 32 receives a voltage
10 from each of the source driver 35 and the gate driver 36,
and outputs an image based on a TFT array on a matrix.
The backlight 33 is provided with a fluorescent tube 37
to be lit by an inverter power source 38, and arranged in
the backside or side face of the liquid crystal cell 32
15 to project a light from the backside. Note that the
inverter power source 38 is constituted such that
luminance can be adjusted by a later-described inverter
circuit.

20 Fig. 2 is a functional block diagram illustrating
features of the embodiment. The ASIC 21 includes a white
point adjusting unit 40, and color emulation (pseudo
color expansion) 48. R/G/B data received by 8 bits from
the PC or WS system is adjusted by a highest gray level
25 adjusting unit 41 and each gray level adjusting unit 42
in accordance with a set color temperature and a gray
level of each color that has been entered. In this case,
the highest gray level adjusting unit 41 and each gray
level adjusting unit 42 respectively make adjustments by
30 adding in prescribed offset quantities while referring to
first and second tables 46 and 47 provided in the memory

22. An inverter control unit 43 is also provided to
change an inverter output in accordance with a set color
temperature. A control signal from this inverter control
unit 43 is supplied to an inverter circuit 49 provided to
5 control the inverter power source 38 of the liquid
crystal module 30, and backlight luminance is maintained
constant for each set color temperature. According to
the embodiment, original Gamma () is calculated (offset)
with accuracy of bits (10 bits) larger in number than
10 bits (8 bits) of the input video data, and adjusted Gamma
is outputted. In the color emulation 48, however, when
the calculated (after offset) data having a large number
of bits is transferred to the panel driver (liquid
crystal cell control circuit 31) having a small number of
15 bits (8 bits), data equal to a large number of bits can
be received/transmitted by applying dither or FRC (frame
control).

Next, description will be made for each color temperature
20 setting at a highest gray level, which is performed in
the highest gray level adjusting unit 41.

Fig. 3 shows a content of the first table 46 stored in
25 the memory 22. This table is used to decide an offset
quantity for each white point setting (color
temperature). A color temperature (white point)
coordinate moves along a black body locus on the CIE
chromaticity coordinate, and moves toward a blue
30 direction as a color temperature increases. Accordingly,
blue luminance must be increased to set a color

temperature to a high temperature side. In the case of the LCD, however, luminance cannot be increased exceeding luminance of the highest gray level. Thus, the embodiment employs a method of increasing blue luminance in relative fashion by reducing luminance of red and green. With this method, the first table 46 shown in Fig. 3 is prepared such that a white point of the highest gray level can come to each color temperature coordinate on the CIE chromaticity coordinate. This first table 46 is made by setting offset quantities of red and green from the highest gray level for each color temperature in accordance with a characteristic of the LCD to be used. In Fig. 3, 5500K is a reference. The offset quantities are respectively values subtracted from the highest gray level, and take minus values. Such values r1 to r4 and g1 to g4 are provided with accuracy of 8 bits or more (e.g., 10 bits) if input RGB data is 8 bits. In the highest gray level adjusting unit 41, red and green are reduced from, for example a highest gray level 255 by the above values. For the table shown in Fig. 3, an offset value obtained from an actually measured value of the LCD is decided in accordance with the characteristic of the LCD to be used as described above. If a different LCD is used, a different offset value is stored. In Fig. 3, 5500K is a reference, but 9500K of a high temperature side can be used instead. In this case, to set a white point of a lower temperature side, a reference table may be prepared in such a manner as to reduce blue luminance rather than red and green.

Herein, if red and green offset adjustments are carried

out on the basis of the table shown in Fig. 3, a problem
of a reduction in luminance occurs with a color
temperature increase unless any considerations are given
in this regard. In other words, as a result of
5 increasing blue luminance in relative fashion by reducing
red and green luminance, with high color temperature
setting, a luminance spec value cannot be satisfied at
5500K as a reference. To solve this problem, according
to the embodiment, the inverter control circuit 43 shown
10 in Fig. 2 performs inverter control while the backlight
has room, and output its result to the inverter circuit
49. In other words, in the case of the table shown in
Fig. 3, a luminance spec value is defined by a high color
temperature side (9500K), and when a low color
15 temperature is set, the luminance spec value is
maintained by automatically switching an inverter output
such that a reduction is made to highest luminance at the
time of high color temperature setting. Thus, a spec
value of highest luminance can be prevented from being
20 changed even if a change occurs in color temperature
setting. Specifically, when setting a white point (color
temperature), panel luminance is changed at high and low
temperature settings unless any considerations are given
in this regard. According to the embodiment, however, by
25 switching an inverter output depending on each set color
temperature, a change of highest luminance can be limited
to a minimum.

Instead of the table shown in Fig. 3, as described above,
30 if a reference table is prepared in such a manner as to
reduce blue luminance when setting a white point of a low

temperature side by using 9500K of a high temperature side as a reference, inverter control to be performed is opposite to the foregoing, and a similar effect can be obtained by defining a luminance spec value with a low color temperature side (5500K) and reducing highest luminance at the time of high color temperature setting.

Next, description will be made for an adjustment of an offset quantity at a prescribed color temperature, which is performed in each gray level adjusting unit 42.

Fig. 4 shows a content of the second table 47 stored in the memory 22. This table is used to decide an offset quantity for each color temperature set by the highest gray level adjusting unit 41 based on the first table in such a way as to maintain a white point substantially constant (converged) at all the gray levels. In other words, even if a chromaticity coordinate of each color temperature is set at a highest gray level as described above, a white point can be converged by paying attention to the problem of shifting from the set coordinate at other gray levels and then deciding offset quantities of red, green and blue at each gray level in accordance with a characteristic of the LCD to be used. In Fig. 4, values rr1 to rr9, gg1 to gg9 and bb1 to bb9 are offset quantities provided with accuracy of 8 bits or more (e.g., accuracy of 10 bits) when input RGB data is 8 bits, and 9 points are extracted from 256 gray levels including a lowest gray level. But, the number of points to be extracted can be optionally decided.

Detailed description will now be made for an adjustment of an offset quantity at a specified color temperature using the table shown in Fig. 4, by taking an example of an 8 bit color gray level as input video data.

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Figs. 5(a) and 5(b) are views illustrating a method of adjusting γ (Gamma) characteristic on the basis of transformation of gray level intervals according to the embodiment. In the case of the LCD, 0 to 255 gray levels of R/G/B (in the case of 8 bits) correspond to liquid crystal driving voltages (not shown) by one to one through a D/A converter (DAC) (not shown) in the liquid crystal cell control circuit 31 of the liquid crystal module 30. Luminance of each color at a corresponding level is realized on the LCD by means of a liquid crystal driving voltage, and chromaticity of a mixed color (e.g., white) on the CIE chromaticity coordinate is decided on the basis of distribution of luminance among the respective colors. It should be noted, however, that a reference voltage of a driver for each of R, G and B of the liquid crystal module 30 is set in common among R, G and B.

Generally, in order to maintain a white point defined at the highest gray level of a white color for a white color of other gray levels, distribution of luminance among R, G and B must be adjusted at each gray level in accordance with a characteristic of an LCD to be used. This means that γ characteristic of each color of R, G and B must be changed independently. However, since reference voltage

setting of the driver (source driver 35) on the liquid crystal module 30 is usually carried out in common among R, G and B, this operation (independent setting for each color) is not permitted in the driver side. Thus, γ characteristic must be adjusted independently for each of R, G and B in a previous stage, and passed to the driver of the liquid crystal module 30. Herein, γ curve representing a relation between a gray level of each color and corresponding luminance becomes one like that shown in Fig. 5(a). In the drawing, the axis of abscissa indicates gray levels arrayed at equal intervals, and the axis of ordinate indicates luminance. Changing of luminance corresponding to each gray level of the axis of abscissa means an adjustment of the γ curve. However, as described above, setting of a reference voltage cannot be changed independently for each color on the liquid crystal module 30 side. Consequently, γ characteristic cannot be changed for each color.

Therefore, according to the embodiment in, γ curve for each color, gray level coordinates arrayed at equal intervals are transformed into gray level coordinates at unequal intervals in order to set coordinates to desired luminance different from corresponding luminance. In other words, as shown in Figs. 5(a) and 5(b), a gray level for realizing desired luminance is selected from higher-density gray levels (for example, 10 bits, 1024 gray levels) existing among the gray level coordinates (e.g., 256 (in the case of 8 bits)) arrayed at equal intervals, and an original gray level is replaced by this selected gray level. For example, in Fig. 5(a), assuming

that luminance corresponding to n gray level is L , the n gray level is replaced by n' gray level which is multilevel if L' is desired for a luminance adjustment.

Similarly, in accordance with desired luminance, $n+1$ is replaced by $n+1'$, $n+2$ by $n+2'$, and so on, thereafter. A quantity of such replacement is decided on the basis of the offset quantity shown in the second table of Fig. 4.

Fig. 5(a) illustrates transformation of gray level intervals. It can be understood that the multilevel transformation of the embodiment enables the gray level coordinates arrayed at equal intervals to be transformed into ones at unequal intervals corresponding to desired luminance different from the corresponding luminance thereof. According to the embodiment, apparently, by means of calculation with accuracy of bits larger in number than those of the input video data, an adjustment of γ characteristic curve can be carried out easily and highly accurately.

According to the embodiment, to adjust a white point for each gray level, as it is impractical to execute an adjustment at all of the 256 gray levels, 9 gray levels including highest and lowest gray levels arrayed at equal intervals are adjusted to be transformed into ones at unequal intervals, and interpolation is carried out between the 9 gray level. Any kind of interpolating method can be used, and an almost satisfactory result can be obtained by linear two-point interpolation.

With the embodiment, an adjustment is carried out with

accuracy of 10 bits in the case of 8 bit color gray level
and, when data is passed to the driver of the 8 bit
liquid crystal module 30, 10 bit equivalence is set in
the color emulation 48 described above with reference to
5 Fig. 2. In the color emulation 48, 10 bit equivalence is
realized by, for example dither or FRC (frame control).

As apparent from the foregoing, according to the
embodiment, separately from and independently of a
10 contrast adjustment by the liquid crystal module 30 from
the user I/F 11, a white point adjustment can be carried
out by providing adjusted γ characteristic to the
original γ characteristic in the previous stage. As a
result, different from the conventional case where all of
15 the previous settings become unusable when a change
occurs in γ curve, it is possible to execute a desired
white point adjustment in accordance with a contrast
adjustment of a latter stage. Moreover, by adjusting γ
characteristic of each color independently of the liquid
20 crystal module 30, it is possible to dynamically provide
unique γ characteristics to a plurality of applications
in one screen, such as usual PC applications, moving
picture applications window-displayed therein or the
like.

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Each of Figs. 6 and 7 shows an example of a result of
adding a white point adjustment according to the
embodiment. Specifically, Fig. 6 shows a result of each
color temperature setting from 5500K to 9500K in the
30 highest gray level adjusting unit 41 on a CIE

chromaticity coordinate, and a result of adding an
adjustment for maintenance of a constant white point at
color temperatures 5500K and 9500K in each gray level
adjusting unit 42. As apparent from comparison of Fig. 6
with no adjustment addition described above with
reference to Fig. 9, it can be understood that with the
embodiment, a white point is realized along a black body
locus at each color temperature as a set. It can also be
understood that at color temperatures 5500K and 9500K, a
white point is converged without any great changes even
if a gray level is different.

Fig. 7 shows shifting of a white point caused by viewing
angle shifting, which results from the addition of a
white point adjustment of the embodiment. From
comparison of Fig. 7 with no adjustment addition of Fig.
9, it can be understood that changes are reduced in both
of a solid-line arrow A and a broken-line arrow B, the
arrow A indicating a moving direction of a white point at
each gray level when a viewing angle is increased in a
horizontal direction, and the arrow B indicating a moving
direction of each gray level when a viewing angle is
increased, and white point shifting caused by the viewing
angle is reduced.

Therefore, with the embodiment, a white point adjustment
can be executed for each of R, G and B independently of
one another and optionally in the previous stage for the
source driver (X driver) 35 usually setting γ
characteristic of the liquid crystal module 30

simultaneously among R, G and B.

5 According to the embodiment, if γ adjustment is made by the source driver 35 of the liquid crystal module 30, a second table 47 can be provided for each adjusted γ characteristic (each contrast). As a result, it is possible to maintain a white point substantially constant (converged) for each gray level by changing an offset quantity irrespective of panel contrast setting.

10 Furthermore, it is possible to minimize a phenomenon which becomes a problem especially in the LCD, the phenomenon being, for example conspicuous blue shifting caused by shifting of a viewing angle (angle with which the user sees the display).

15 As described above, the present invention is advantageous in that a set color temperature of a white point can be maintained substantially constant even at a different gray level, and a highly accurate white point adjustment can be realized.

20 While the invention has been particularly shown and described with respect to preferred embodiments thereof, it will be understood by those skilled in the art that the foregoing and other changes in form and details may be made therein without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention.

What Is Claimed Is:

Having this described our invention, what we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

1 1. A white point adjusting method for adjusting an
2 achromatic color level to be displayed on a liquid
3 crystal module for an input video signal including a
4 plurality of color signals, comprising:

5 a first step of setting a white point by deciding an
6 offset quantity of at least one color signal from a
7 highest gray level for each color temperature;

8 a second step of setting an offset quantity of the
9 color signal in a direction of converging a halftone
10 white point for each color temperature set in the first
11 step; and

12 a third step of adjusting chromaticity on a screen of
13 the liquid crystal module by adding the offset quantity
14 decided in the first step and the offset quantity set in
15 the second step to the input video signal.

1 2. The white point adjusting method according to claim 1,
2 wherein said input video signal is composed of R, G and B
3 color signals, the white point setting in the first step
4 is executed by using a prescribed color temperature as a
5 default value, and luminance of the R and G color signals
6 is reduced when a color temperature is set to a high
7 temperature side with respect to the prescribed color
8 temperature.

1 3. The white point adjusting method according to claim 2,
2 the method further comprising:
3 a step of adjusting luminance of the entire input

JP919990178US1

WHITE POINT ADJUSTING METHOD, COLOR IMAGE PROCESSING
METHOD, WHITE POINT ADJUSTING APPARATUS AND LIQUID
CRYSTAL DISPLAY DEVICE

5

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

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A white point adjusting apparatus is provided to adjust an achromatic color level for an input video signal including a plurality of color signals, and display an adjusted image on a liquid crystal module. This adjusting apparatus comprises: a first table for setting a white point by deciding an offset quantity of at least one color signal from a highest gray level for each color temperature; a second table for setting an offset quantity of the color signal to converge a halftone white point for each color temperature set by the first table; and a white point adjusting unit for adding the offset quantities set by the first and second tables and to the input video signal.

FIG. 1

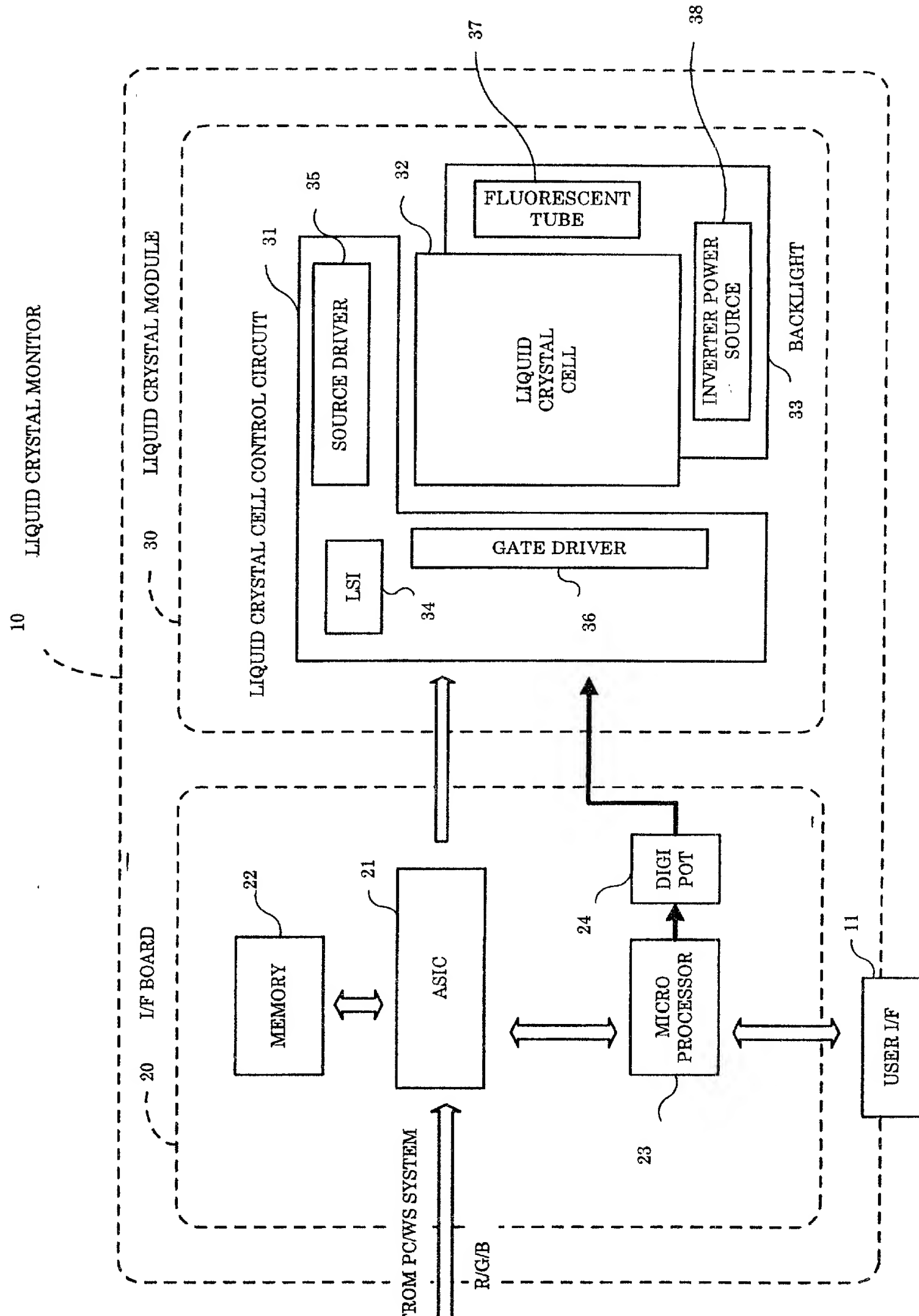


FIG. 2

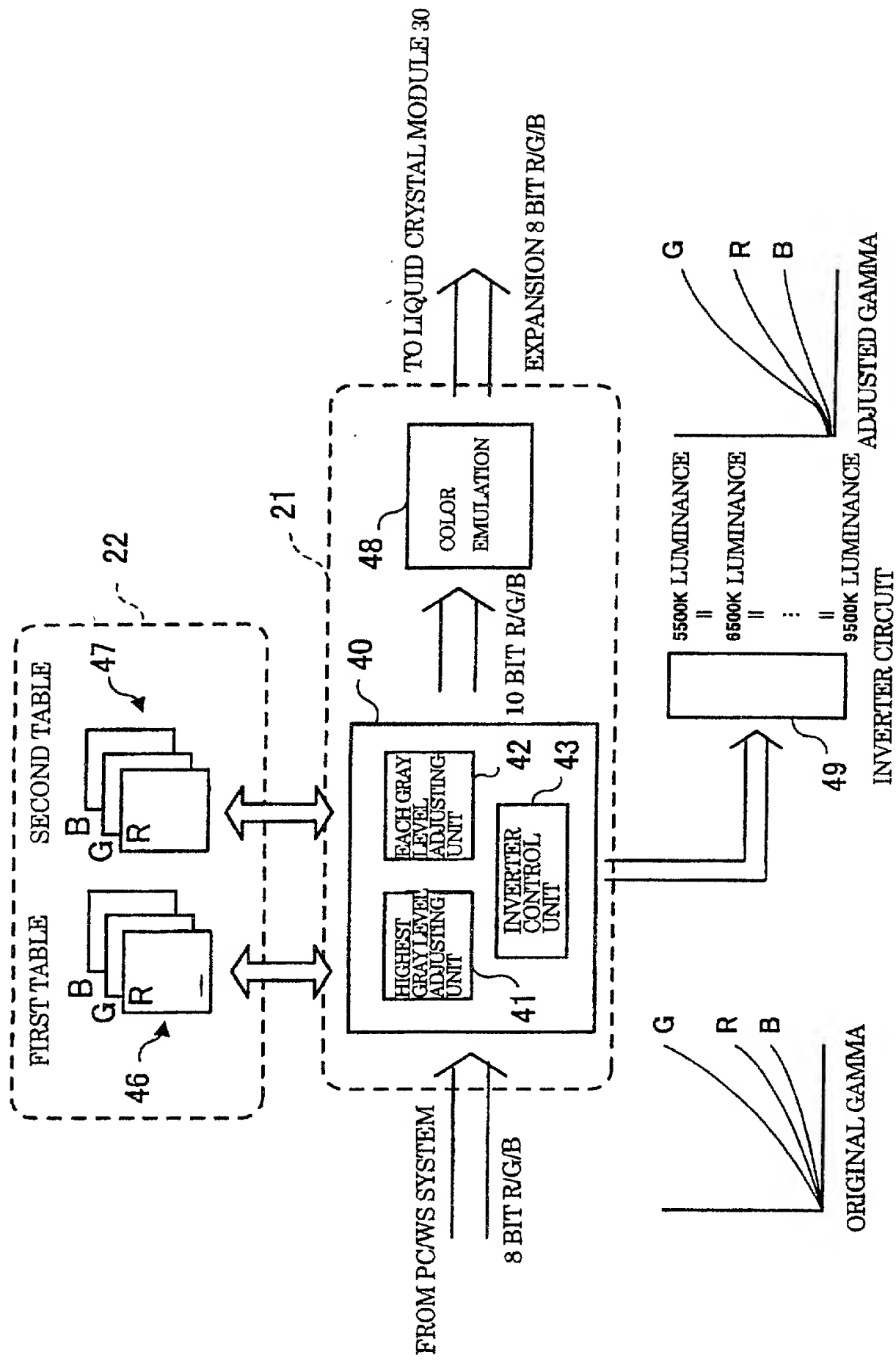


FIG. 3

COLOR TEMPERATURE	OFFSET QUANTITY	
	Red	Green
5500K	0	0
6500K	-r1	-g1
7500K	-r2	-g2
8500K	-r3	-g3
9500K	-r4	-g4

TABLE 1: OFFSET QUANTITY FOR EACH COLOR TEMPERATURE SETTING

FIG. 4

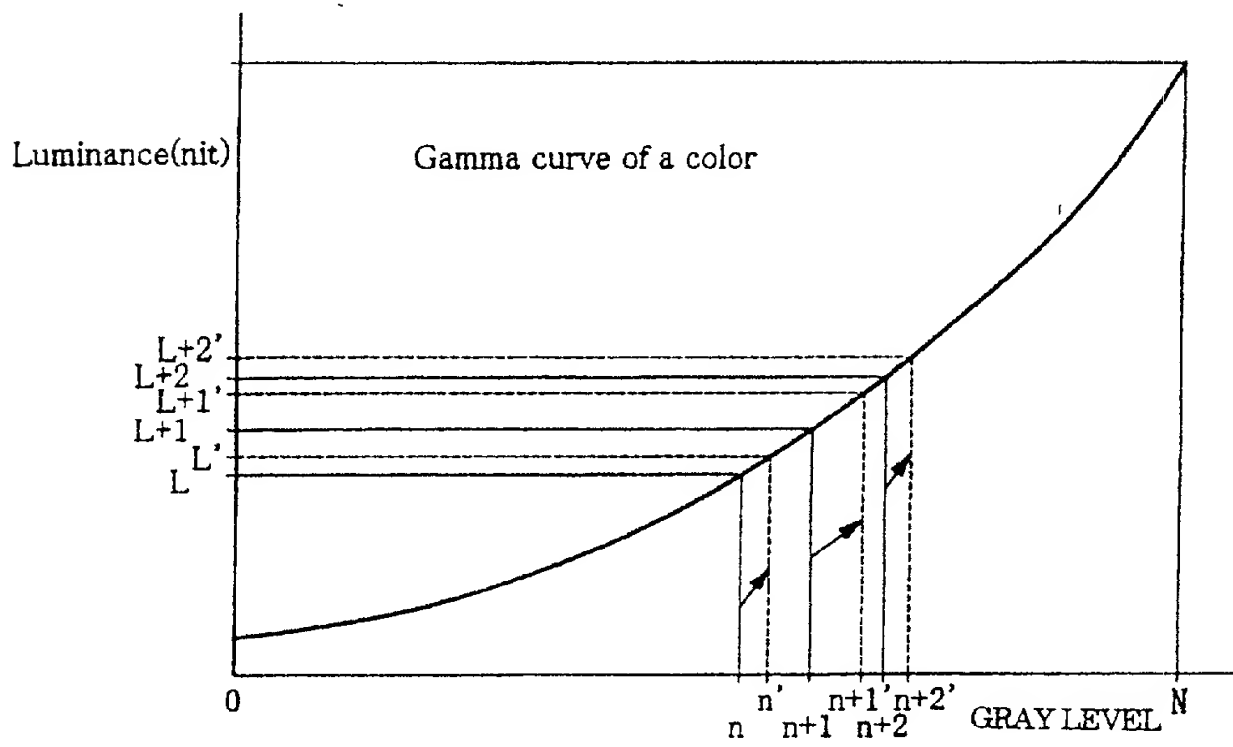
GRAY LEVEL	OFFSET QUANTITY		
	Red	Green	Blue
255	0	0	0
223	rr1	gg1	bb1
191	rr2	gg2	bb2
159	rr3	gg3	bb3
127	rr4	gg4	bb4
:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:
32	rr8	gg8	bb8
0	rr9	gg9	bb9

TABLE 2: OFFSET QUANTITY AT SPECIFIED COLOR TEMPERATURE

00691088-101800

FIG. 5

(a) GAMMA CHARACTERISTIC ADJUSTMENT BY TRANSFORMATION OF GRAY LEVEL INTERVAL



(b) TRANSFORMATION OF GRAY LEVEL INTERVAL

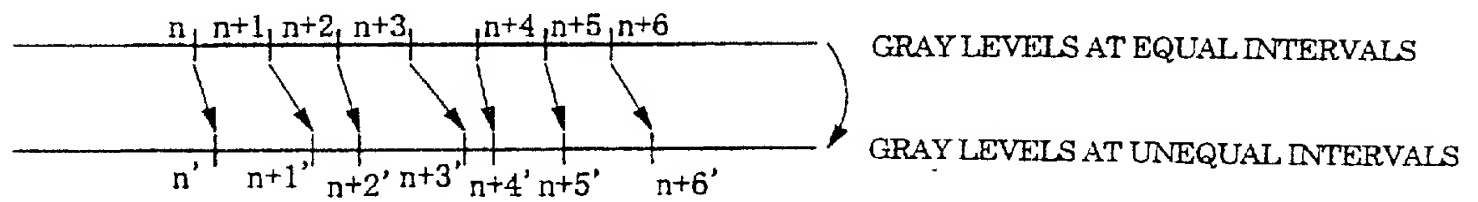
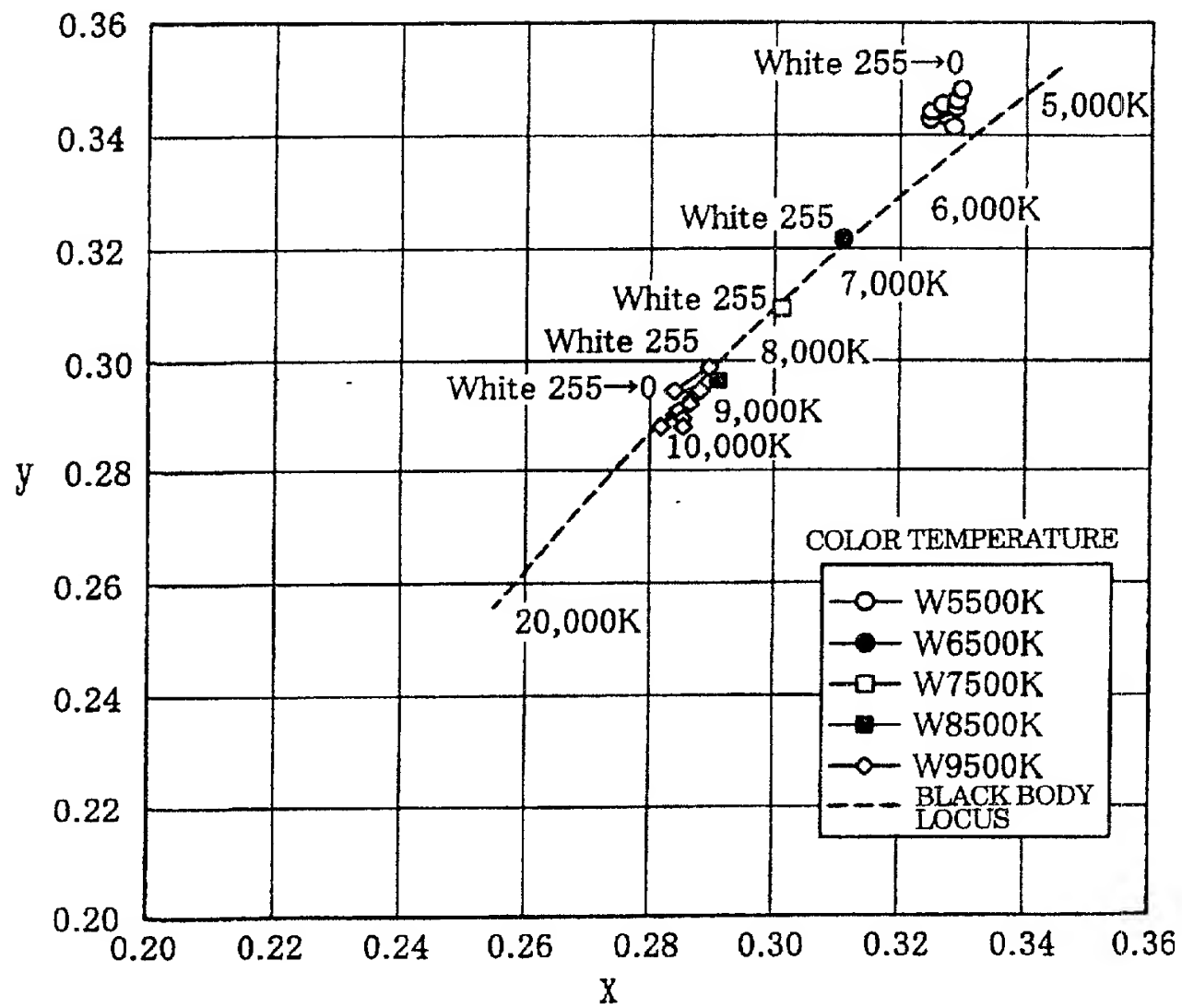


FIG. 6



IPS White Adjusted

1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9
10	10	10	10
11	11	11	11
12	12	12	12
13	13	13	13
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95	95	95	95
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97	97	97	97
98	98	98	98
99	99	99	99
100	100	100	100

FIG. 7

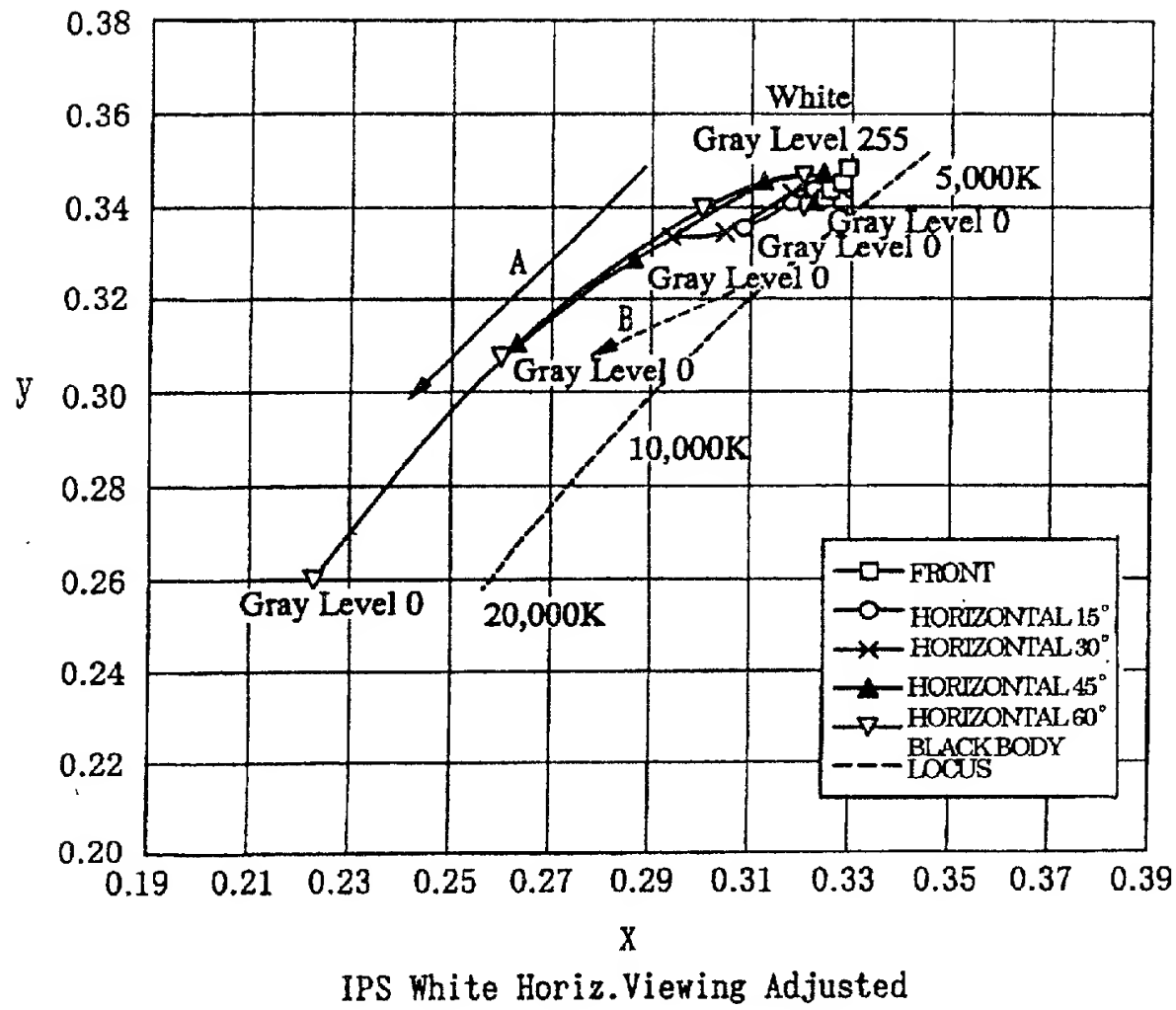


FIG. 8

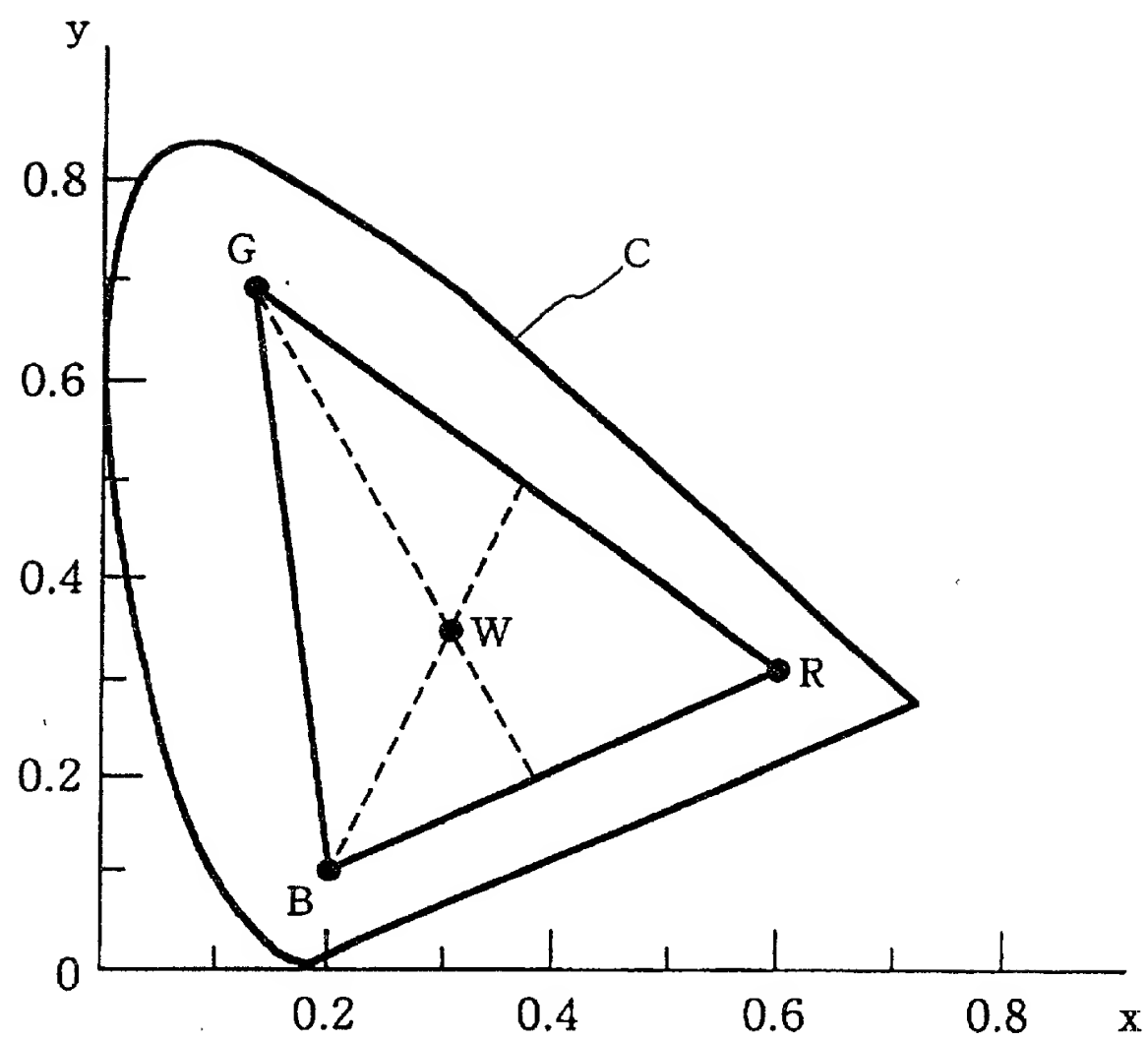
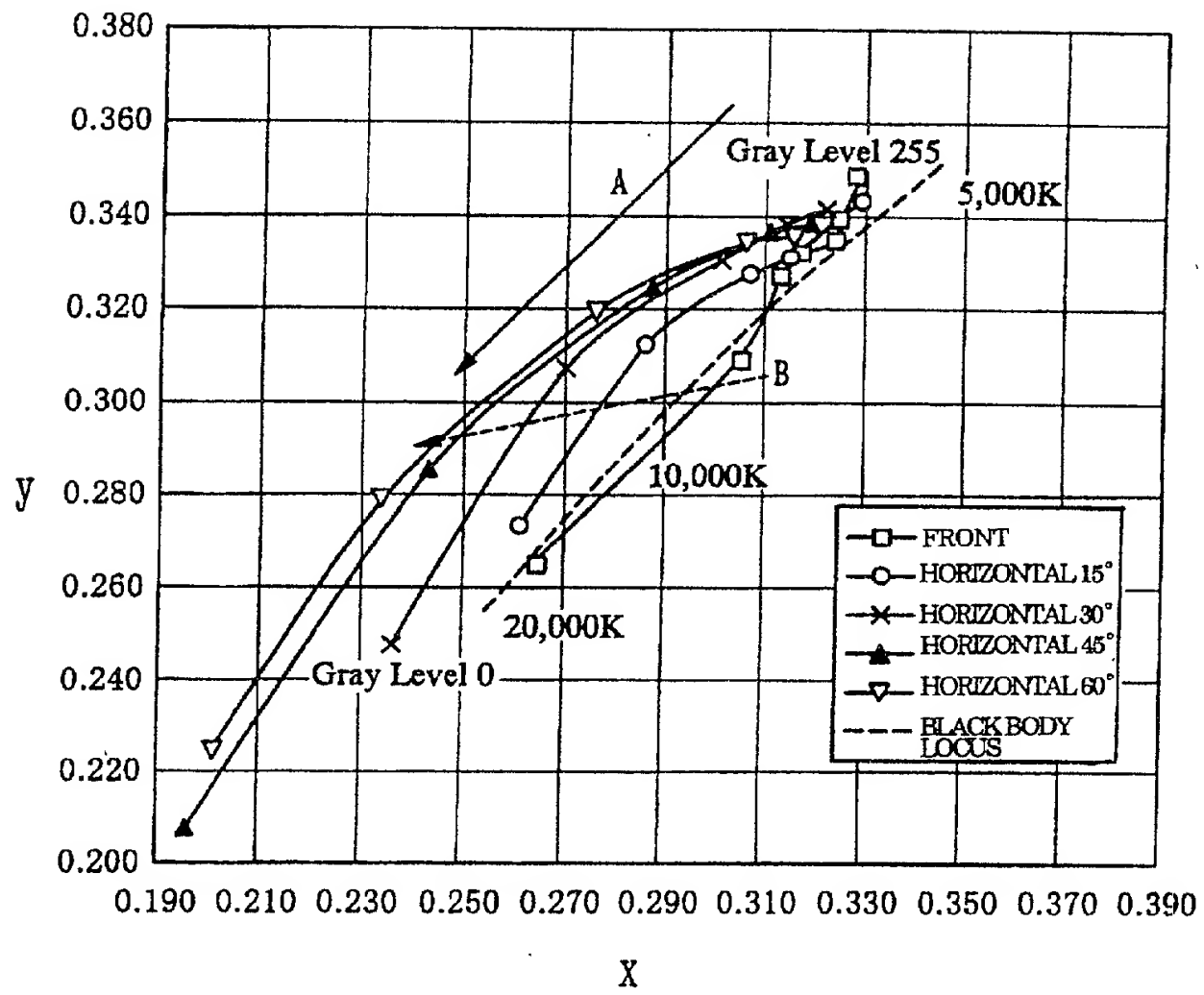


FIG. 9



DECLARATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY FOR PATENT APPLICATION

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name;

I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled: WHITE POINT ADJUSTING METHOD, COLOR IMAGE PROCESSING METHOD, WHITE POINT ADJUSTING APPARATUS AND LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY DEVICE

the specification of which (check one)

 x is attached hereto.

 was filed on as United States Application Number

or PCT International Application Number

and was amended on (if applicable)

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to the patentability of this application in accordance with Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 1.56.

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under Title 35, United States Code, §119(a)-(d) or §365(b) of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate, or §365(a) of any PCT International application which designated at least one country other than the United States, listed below and have also identified below, by checking the box, any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate, or PCT International application, having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed:

Prior Foreign Application(s)			Priority Claimed
<u>011-295453</u>	<u>Japan</u>	<u>18/October/1999</u>	<u> x </u> Yes <u> </u> No
(Number)	(Country)	(Day/Month/Year Filed)	
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u> Yes <u> </u> No
(Number)	(Country)	(Day/Month/Year Filed)	
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u> Yes <u> </u> No
(Number)	(Country)	(Day/Month/Year Filed)	

I hereby claim the benefit under 35 U.S.C. §119(e) of any United States provisional application(s) listed below.

<u> </u>	<u> </u>
(Application Number)	(Filing Date)
<u> </u>	<u> </u>
(Application Number)	(Filing Date)

I hereby claim the benefit under 35 U.S.C. §120 of any United States Application(s), or §365(c) of any PCT International application designating the United States, listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States, or PCT International application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. §112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose information material to the patentability of this application as defined in 37 CFR §1.56 which occurred between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of this application:

<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
(Application Serial No.)	(Filing Date)	(Status) (patented, pending, abandoned)
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
(Application Serial No.)	(Filing Date)	(Status) (patented, pending, abandoned)

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

POWER OF ATTORNEY: As a named inventor I hereby appoint the following attorney(s) and/or agent(s) to prosecute this application and transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith (list name and registration number).

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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicant(s): Akihiro Funakoshi, et al.

Docket: 13782 (JP919990178US1)

Serial No.: Unassigned

Dated:

Filed: Herewith

For: WHITE POINT ADJUSTING METHOD,
COLOR IMAGE PROCESSING METHOD,
WHITE POINT ADJUSTING APPARATUS
AND LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY DEVICE

Assistant Commissioner for Patents
Washington, DC 20231

ASSOCIATE POWER OF ATTORNEY AND
REQUEST FOR CHANGE OF MAILING ADDRESS

Sir:

Applicants, by their attorneys of record, hereby grant an Associate
Power of Attorney to:

RICHARD L. CATANIA, Reg. No. 32,608; FRANK S. DIGIGLIO, Reg. 31,346;
KENNETH L. KING, Reg. No. 24,223; STEPHEN D. MURPHY, Reg. No.
22,002; LEOPOLD PRESSER, Reg. No. 19,827; JOHN S. SENSNY, Reg. No.
28,757; and EDWARD W. GROLZ, Reg. No. 33,705

with full power of substitution to prosecute this application and
transact all business in the United States Patent and Trademark
Office in connection therewith.

Applicants further request that all future correspondence
in connection with this application be directed and addressed to:

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Respectfully submitted,



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